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Frank Cronin
Division Farm Population

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
222 Mercantile Building
Berkeley, California

August 14, 1940

MEMORANDUM

RE: Land Use Planning Conference, Berkeley, California, August
7 to 10, 1940.

You may recall that there were present a number of persons who were each said to wear a certain variety of "hat", among them being "brass," "copper," "lead," "felt," etc. In the halls there were expressions about another classification - "talkers": (a) those who talked little and said much, (b) slow talkers, (c) fast talkers, and (d) those who talked much and said little. (Draw your own conclusions.) After all, there was just one vote taken, and the result was unanimous. The fused mass developed into Land Use Planning. Does all of this have something to do with the democratic process?

Seriously

The accompanying notes represent a "running" account of some things that were said. Several persons kept notes, one at each session, and gave his impression of the expressions offered. They have been edited only to the extent of making more complete sentences. In no sense should they be considered complete, but if you take the time to read them, perhaps they will aid you in recalling various statements, discussions, or conclusions that developed. Please do not blame the reporters for some statement that may be wrongly ascribed to you - they did their best. If it is serious, we will attempt correction upon your advice.

It is evident that every person present was seriously trying to get at fundamentals and profit by the experience of others. You answer to yourself whether it was worth while.

These notes are being sent only to those whose names appear "among those present."

Sincerely yours,

Rex E. Willard

Rex E. Willard
Regional BAE Representative

Land Use Planning Conference
 Extension Service, Experiment Stations, BAE
 Berkeley, California, August 7-10, 1940
 (Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah)

The following personnel attended the conference:

R. L. Cochran	Washington, D. C.	Division Agricultural Finance, BAE
O. J. Wheatley	Logan, Utah	Extension Planning Leader
Dilworth Walker	Logan, Utah	State BAE Representative
W. P. Thomas	Logan, Utah	Experiment Station Representative
Cruz Venstrom	Reno, Nevada	State BAE Representative
Harriet G. Eddy	Berkeley, California	State Home Demonstration Leader
Rex E. Willard	Berkeley, California	Regional BAE Representative
Bushrod W. Allin	Washington, D. C.	Bureau Agricultural Economics
George W. Barr	Tucson, Arizona	Agricultural Economics - Experiment Station
E. B. Recanzone	Yerington, Nevada	County Agent, Lyon County
H. R. Tolley	Washington, D. C.	Bureau Agricultural Economics
Bert Johnson	Washington, D. C.	Division Economic Information, BAE
LeRoy B. Smith	Berkeley, California	Extension Service
J. E. Tippet	Berkeley, California	Extension Service
J. O. Babcock	Washington, D. C.	Bureau Agricultural Economics
D. A. Fitzgerald	Washington, D. C.	Bureau Agricultural Economics
Frank Cronin	Washington, D. C.	Bureau Agricultural Economics
C. B. Hutchison	Berkeley, California	Dean, College of Agriculture
B. H. Crocheron	Berkeley, California	Director, Extension Service
M. L. Wilson	Washington, D. C.	Director, Federal Extension Service
W. R. Ralston	Berkeley, California	Extension Service - LUP
R. B. Easson	Berkeley, California	Extension Service - LUP
H. E. Wahlberg	Santa Ana, California	County agent

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A. L. Higginbotham	Reno, Nevada	Extension Service
H. E. Selby	Berkeley, California	Regional Leader, Division Land Economics, BAE
Robert F. Black	Tucson, Arizona	State BAE Representative
George Hardman	Reno, Nevada	State Coordinator, SCS
Marion Clawson	Spokane, Washington	Field Representative, BAE
Roscoe E. Bell	Berkeley, California	Division Land Economics, BAE
M. R. Hanger	Berkeley, California	Division Farm Population & Rural Welfare, BAE
Virgil Gilman	Washington, D. C.	Extension Service
Howard R. Baker	Tucson, Arizona	Extension Economist, LUP project leader
V. E. Scott	Reno, Nevada	Extension Economist, LUP project leader
Howard G. Mason	Reno, Nevada	Experiment Station, LUP Specialist
Robert J. Moody	Tucson, Arizona	Experiment Station, Cooperative Worker
Walter D. Armer	Tucson, Arizona	Extension Service, Asst. Project Leader, LUP
Thomas E. Buckman	Reno, Nevada	Acting Director of Extension
J. K. Brandeberry	San Francisco, Calif.	U. S. Forest Service
P. B. Lord	Susanville, California	U. S. Forest Service
S. B. Doten	Reno, Nevada	Agricultural Experiment Station
Howard P. Barss	Washington, D. C.	Office of Experiment Stations
C. W. Rubel	Berkeley, California	Agricultural Extension Service
Jean Warren	Berkeley, California	Agricultural Extension Service
Claribel Nye	Berkeley, California	Asst. Home Demonstration Leader
Fleda E. Smith	Berkeley, California	Asst. Home Demonstration Leader
Mary S. Buol	Reno, Nevada	Asst. Director, Agricultural Extension
Madge J. Reese	Washington, D. C.	Extension Service

Morning, August 7

The session was opened by Rex E. Willard at 9:40 A.M. He stated the conference had two purposes - one, to give the administrators a picture of a typical county in each State, to give them and others who are not close to details of land use planning a better understanding; and two, to go into the methods and details for the workers directly concerned.

The order of State presentations will be California, Nevada, Arizona, and Utah. It is desired that the State people list questions for discussion from the field standpoint. Probably a half day at the end of the session may be used for clarification of unanswered questions. Each State Director will handle the session on the typical county in his State as he sees fit.

The State people were introduced by the respective State Directors.

Mr. Gilman expressed the sentiments of M. L. Wilson and his regrets at not being able to be present, as he feels that land use planning is of great importance to all of us in a great many respects. Food and nutrition are matters of material importance. The Administrative Commission called M.L. back to Washington, D. C.

At the Portland conference Mr. Wilson emphasized changes from the national and international standpoint, and these changes will affect us greatly. A great many forces are at work; cessation of British buying of tobacco affected all families living in the producing area, and there is a possibility of a similar effect in the northwest wheat area. We may be faced with many changes not heretofore considered in the land use planning approach. In times of crisis there is a tendency to drop all the things we have been doing. Mr. Wilson thinks it would be a mistake to drop all that has been done to date. The situation is very ramified and we come together to get oriented in the new situation of national defense.

It looks like the State Land Use Planning Committee can play an important role in the formulation of agricultural policy. Many changes are coming at a rapid rate. Mr. Wilson has said, "I feel very enthusiastic over the land use planning approach as a cooperative endeavor."

Mr. Wilson feels that the traditions of the Department of Agriculture and the Land Grant Colleges of free research and discussion are involved in the land use planning approach.

Dr. Barss: Dr. Jardine has read 20 State reports and was very much interested in the use of research. The Office of Experiment Stations desires to assist the States in any way possible through the use of Federal funds on land use planning, and are pleased to note the use of technical advice and guidance. Well-rounded research has value in other areas than in the area where work is performed; principles are sought out, parallels developed, and comparisons are made. Others than people in economics and sociological fields may be interested in land use planning as many technical problems can arise in all fields.

Mr. Tolley: Noted figures that in 1934-38 an average of 1,500,000 tons of fresh fruit or 11 percent of the total production was exported. California is a great fruit State. What can be done about this if Germany doesn't want to trade for this fruit. The livestock industry will be affected also. One and three-fourths billion pounds of meat are produced in the Western Hemisphere in excess of consumption. The Havana conference considered both the economic and defense fronts. It may not be possible for the Western Hemisphere to adjust easily to a self-contained basis. Land use planning may be concerned with these things and the land use planning organization is a means of bringing all the accumulated research and farmer opinion together on these changes.

California Presentation

Director Crocheron presided at the presentation of the California material.

Ten counties in California have completed the mapping and committee recommendation stage of land use planning. They hope to complete six more soon which will cover 30 percent of the State's area. In 1939 all counties made a preliminary report. Work Outline No. 1 was followed and the reports conformed to the national procedure. Obviously the reports are only as good as the information of the people making them.

There were several considerations in making up the committees - geographic, industrial, organization (no single organization has all the points of view); economic, etc.

Following is the study of the activities of the committees on land use planning in Stanislaus County (exhibit 2). A mimeographed sheet showed a distribution of the 82 committeemen by farm sizes and tenure as they were elected: 59 owners, 14 owners with some leased land, 7 tenants, and 2 with acreage leased to tenants.

Asked what proportion of farms of the county were represented in the election, the answer was that in Orange County perhaps 600 out of 6,000; and in Lassen County, about 20 percent of the 500 farms of the county.

After recommendations are made, he feels that the carrying out of the recommendations should be laid on somebody else's doorstep. He showed a list of the Contra Costa County recommendations and the agencies to whom they were referred. He found that many of them were handed to the Extension Service and many go to several agencies.

California has two specialists in land use planning - Mr. Ralston covers the southern half, and Mr. Easson the northern half.

Mr. Stan Brown who has had 11 years' experience as county agent and has just started on this work reviewed Lassen County agriculture. Areas lap over into other counties as people in Lassen County use lands in other counties. There are over 3,000,000 acres in the county, but only 80,000 acres are irrigated. The range livestock industry is predominant. The

county is divided into 7 communities and committeemen are elected in each. Most of the land of the county is in public ownership.

In the last 24 months about 60,000 acres of State tax-delinquent lands were sold at about 10 cents per acre; they were previously assessed at about \$2.25 per acre.

Stock water is very important as the eastern side of the county borders on the desert.

Range problems:	No. of areas where important
Stock water supply (much of area has low rainfall)	19
Range forage	17
Fencing (drift fences to improve administration)	10
Game damage (ranchers cannot understand the system of management of antelope and mule-tail deer)	10
Fire (constant argument with the Forest Service on fire control)	9
Rodents on public domain	6
Predatory animals	5
Overgrazing	4

Crop problems: (on lands where stockmen live)	No. of areas where important
Forage improvement	9
Irrigation water (in late summer and fall)	9
Weeds (mostly perennials)	8
Declining crop yields	5
Grasshoppers	4
Alkali (whole area is affected somewhat)	3
Drainage	3
Flood control (channels need opening)	3

It was pointed out that five large saw mills are operating in the county.

Mr. Tolley asked if this includes timber outside of national forests and was answered, yes.

What about the workers after the five saw mills are through? Ans. No other jobs for them.

Mr. Crocheron: This is not a poor county in spite of the problems listed.

Orange County was discussed by Mr. Wahlberg, farm advisor in that county for 22 years.

Much of the county consists of high-value, flood-plain land of the Santa Ana River. This produces citrus, avocados, lima beans, sugar beets (which are declining in importance).

Rainfall is 12 to 15 inches and irrigation water is therefore important. Salt water intrusion is a factor near the coast. Both subsistence and estate farms are moving in from Los Angeles.

Mr. Tolley asked what was being done about each of these problems?

Mr. Crocheron replied that the next sheet distributed would show what is being done about each.

Mr. Brandeberry described the map of National Forest relationships. The map was made up following the lead of the local county agent and committee recommendations. The Regional Forest Service office gave assistance at the request of the local people.

1. ?
2. Kind of stock and where.
3. Fish and game map.
4. Ownership (about 25 percent private)
5. Watershed map (in process)
6. Timber (degrees of stocking, virgin timber, planting, etc. "Present rate of cutting will use up timber in 15 years."

Mr. Wahlberg, Orange County, presented the land use classification map of that county, defined various areas, and explained a number of problems of the county.

Looking ahead, this county may desire imported water. Some water costs are \$25 to \$30 a year for a 500-foot lift. In some cases water costs \$1.00 per acre inch. The average is \$10 to \$12 per acre.

Erosion residues are a problem in some areas; there are two SCS demonstration areas in the county. Many hillsides have been denuded and abandoned.

The low price of citrus fruit has brought to the attention of farmers the seriousness of low income from small units and units of specialized, single types of production. They are looking to us for some suggestions - also to credit agencies. There is a small-farm complex in every community.

Too much water is used - some people using too much to give trees maximum vitality. Fluctuating moisture is better than constant. Windbreaks are used to protect fruit quality; we have 1,000 miles and need 5,000 miles.

The drainage problem is not as serious as in the past, but there is still some alkali to remove.

The age of operators presents a problem. Many are 50 to 60 years of age.

This survey has been very helpful to farmers as well as to the University and citrus growers. It has brought out some new problems and has put new light on others.

Mr. Willard asked how many of the small farms are wholly dependent on the production of the farm? Mr. Wahlberg stated about 50 percent are wholly dependent on farm income.

Mr. Willard asked what the people are thinking about the future? Mr. Wahlberg replied some shifts are taking place, some sub-division for homes, growing more food, some poultry, and some get more acreage. Some are looking for cooperatives to solve the problem, and some don't know.

Mr. Mason asked how much time can be put on a ten-acre citrus farm? The answer was about 25 percent; about 25-30 acres are needed.

Mr. Clawson asked if the agencies are feeling the responsibility of the recommendations handed to them. The reply was, yes, but agencies have made no definite statements, but do feel the responsibility.

Mr. Ralston stated that the Forest Service and the SCS have been particularly responsive. The AAA and the FSA have not been able to go as far as they would like due to fiscal or administrative regulations.

Mr. Fitzgerald: Did these organizations "sit in" or participate?

Mr. Ralston: They sat in to present material and to get the farmers' point of view.

Mr. Buckman asked Mr. Fitzgerald how the agencies should fit in. This question was reserved for later discussion.

Mr. Ralston summarized - all problems of land use have been divided categorically into four types:

1. Water - cost, quantity, etc.
2. Declining soil fertility - both on irrigated and range land.
3. Farm size - most farms are not large enough - size getting still smaller.
4. Pests of all kinds - insects, weeds, etc.

The mapping work follows Work Outline No. 1 except with the addition of the color brown for city or non-agricultural areas.

Afternoon, August 7

Nevada Presentation

Mr. Buckman presided at the presentation of the Nevada material.

Mr. Buckman: To us land use planning is a continuous process and does not end with a report. Grazing problems and government ownership are serious problems; also small farms in a few areas. We hope to get material from committees that will help guide the policy of administration of grazing districts. How grazing permits are determined, conservation of water, grazing problems, and declining yields need attention.

Mr. Scott stated there are no typical counties; each county is a distinct area. He showed a map of the distribution of State Committeemen. He reviewed three phases of planning:

a. Preparatory. Consists of discussion with county agent and a few leaders with representatives of action agencies. They plan a program of work and the help required from agencies.

b. Intensive. (1) Meetings are called at the Farm Bureau Center. (2) The intensive work stage is when committees get down to work. (Not down to the point of doing something about problems yet.) Action agencies are eager to take hold of problems raised by farmers in community meetings. Clark County was used as an example. The possibility of draining the Moapa Valley was the stimulus needed to get land use planning going.

c. Unified Stage. No action yet to justify designation of a unified county.

Unified Area Report. Several counties or parts of counties are included. Also, three river drainages - all interdependent. The entire area is to be studied and worked as a unit.

Mr. Willard asked if the nature of the problem was the reason for bringing these varied county groups together. Mr. Scott thought past experience and past cooperative effort was the reason. Mr. Venstrom said that interdependence was more the determining factor. Mr. Scott thinks the people in these several counties in the unified area can coordinate their efforts and problems better than the State Committee could.

Present use and recommended use maps were shown and discussed.

Mr. Rocanzone, County Agent from Lyon County: Problems in Lyon County: The county is divided into four areas. Mason Valley is one of these four. It contains 2,500 (?) farmers. Four to five inches of rainfall make water the main problem. The raising of the water table and lowering of fertility are problems. This has been discussed with the SCS and plans are being formulated. Difficulties are developing due to legality of water rights. The county committee is still working on these problems.

Mr. Mason spoke of the Newlands Project in Churchill County. He explained the procedure in mapping the present use of lands in 13 communities in the Fallon Irrigation area. 45,000 acres are now irrigated; and 60,000 farmed. There are 600 farms in the district and 200 FSA clients. The FSA clients are mostly on marginal lands, but a large percentage are nevertheless paying out. The project was originally planned for a larger area, but has since shrunk to a smaller area, raising water charges per acre. Alfalfa is the main crop. Dairying is the main enterprise. There is some interdependent range use.

Mr. Willard asked if representatives of action agencies had participated in community meeting discussions. Mr. Mason said they had not sat in on the discussions, but were cooperating where representatives were available. He stated they had sat in on some of the subject matter committee meetings.

Mrs. Buol spoke of the women's part in land use planning. There are home-makers' clubs under the auspices of the Farm Bureau, but membership is not confined to the Farm Bureau. Land use planning is thought by the women to be just another government activity to take husbands away from home and the job of making a living, unless they have information supplied them.

The effect of past land use on the present standard of living has been asked of each family. Some women are challenging recommended land use maps because they have not produced a satisfactory living.

Nevada will maintain a school if it can start with at least five pupils and end up with no less than three, yet in some counties people are so scattered as to make government costs of schools and roads very expensive and too costly.

Women are interested in land use problems and in water use, also in vocational opportunities for young people and what to do with the surplus youth population.

Mr. Tolley asked if others in land use planning had the broad point of view of land use planning expressed by Mrs. Buol. Mrs. Buol suggested the need of more home demonstration agents in the land use planning program. She stressed the importance of home and community influence.

Mr. Venstrom spoke of grazing problems and explained the range survey of Elko County. There are 12 million acres in Elko County. He explained the problems of trailing sheep from one area to another, land ownership, commensurate rights, use of drift fences, etc. that develop in a large grazing area such as Elko County, as discussed in community land use planning meetings. Many such problems are not suited to mapping according to Work Outline No. 1.

There is a problem now of technical people using research material in cooperation with local people in harmony with their mode of thinking, habits, and type of farming.

The discussion led off temporarily on what is a unified county and how it could be applied in Elko County; also about progress and results accomplished.

Arizona Presentation

Mr. Baker: The chief interest in Arizona is water. There is plenty of land of which there are two types: irrigated, 650,000 acres; and range, which takes up the rest.

Yuma County was the first to get into land use planning, first as an intensive county and now as a unified county. The work was next taken to Pinal County. Only the irrigated area was used in planning.

Three other counties have since been added to show the range type of agriculture, but there is not much progress as yet.

The land use planning committee in Pinal County was hand-picked by the Farm Bureau so as to be widely representative of all classes and organizations.

Mr. Baker discussed the method of selecting committees in other counties and sub-committees by election, etc. such as committees on farm credit, alfalfa, cost of government, insects and diseases, cultural practices, etc.

Representatives of action agencies are on community and county committees. They also cooperate in land use planning program building.

Mr. Baker then discussed recommendations developed by the county land use committee such as on reclamation water, roads, etc.

Morning, August 8

Mr. Gilman opened the morning session of the second day, and introduced Director Pickrell to continue leadership of discussions of the Arizona program. Director Pickrell discussed briefly the background of Arizona agriculture.

Yuma County was first considered in the Arizona program and was brought up to the unified stage. Four other Arizona counties then were brought into planning.

Mr. Black then opened a discussion of Pinal County. The committee has not yet designated "land that should be in farms" etc. He discussed background material (water) and described problems seen by farmer committees. He discussed simplification of the soil map of Pinal County - land suitable for irrigation, land needing improvement for irrigation, and land not suitable for irrigation. Cotton fields were checked to help make this classification. No correlation of yields and soils. Then they considered practices. This helped but did not provide answers. Underground and surface water were considered. The acreage under irrigation was doubled in 10 years.

The problem is: should farmers take all they can get as long as underground water lasts, or figure a long-time plan for permanent agriculture. Taxation is a problem; also, economic problems, roads, schools, social problems and migratory labor for peak periods of demand. State legislation is required to establish an underground water code. Tenure is an important problem. Practices in handling land and water are important.

Seem to point to underground water code and control of leasing of State-owned lands as some help on these problems. The final objective is to determine the best use of land, but this may require a long time since this is a new area.

Planning is a continuous process. Conditions change and the changing conditions require revision of plans.

Should this mean that no plan should be developed under the best forecast of the immediate future? In the light of present predictable conditions, should farmers plan for immediate withdrawal of water and high income for a short time and develop roads and schools, etc. accordingly, or should these farmers take a longer view as best they can? Most of the 600 farmers in this area expect to make this their permanent home.

The principles of Work Outline No. 1 are applicable, but the approach from the standpoint of background material must be adapted to the specific conditions. Work Outline No. 1 is a flexible document.

Local committees asked definitely for all available information on the problem.

Priority of ownership might be a part of determination of future policy. Will newcomers cause over-appropriation of water?

Director Pickrell expressed gratification that the planning program opens the way for better understanding and that final decisions are not necessarily to be made in a hurry. Time is of great importance.

Mr. Barr: There has been a studied attempt by previous presentations to show how successful committees have been in planning. Arizona wishes to give a critical analysis to processes that are used.

There are two plans in Arizona: (1) Call together community leaders and develop problems. Individuals present pet hobbies or schemes. Committees can be swayed by such approaches. We try to avoid such schemes, but it is frequently difficult. Is there some way of avoiding this? (2) The County Agent and the Farm Bureau selected representative people (17 in Pinal). They are invited to assemble and listen to an educational program of the University, USDA, etc. through a series of meetings. Technicians present detailed material. After this series of meetings, get from these leaders some solutions of problems.

The question was asked as to which is the better approach? No answer.

Competition of areas for advantage in use of water and otherwise is a big problem to be met. What about the function of the State Committee in such problems?

Competition of county agents and consideration of own problems alone is a factor.

Can a county committee handle the problem of a permanently disabled community?

Utah Presentation

Mr. Wheatley presided at the Utah presentation in the absence of Director Peterson who was ill.

Planning has been under way in Utah since about 1936. It is a going concern and new techniques are being fitted into the State approach.

There is a county planning board in all counties, from 6 to 30 or more on each. The land use committee is a subsidiary to the larger board. This includes men and women, and frequently the women are more progressive than the men.

This land use planning process has materially changed the Extension procedure. It is now an Extension program and not one of an individual. It brings in specialists, administrative officers, women's work, and county agents.

There are new elements in the present approach:

(a) Community interest and joint effort as distinguished from the individual approach. A little of this was found in the Church set-up with bishops of the wards working along this line with their councillors.

(b) The work is State-wide (except two unimportant counties).

(c) Use of leadership school. First considered specific work; now is all inclusive in planning work. 100 leaders from over the State are invited to meet at the College. They are selected by the Farm Bureau, Relief Society, and otherwise. They are generally selected by the planning group in the county - from 2 to 8 in each county, and usually rotate from year to year.

We formerly planned the Extension program from Logan. Now the local people make an inventory of problems which becomes the basis for the Extension program.

The problem of competition of the Farm Bureau and planning organization is not serious in the county, but must be met at the State level. The same service is furnished from the planning group that was furnished by the Farm Bureau at the cost of membership.

Planning creates a desire on the part of the people to do something about a problem.

It was first thought that Work Outline No. 1 was unnecessary but it has now become a most useful "room" added to the house.

The community approach where people work together is more important than physical limitations.

The Wells Mountain effort in the purchase of land in conjunction with the Forest Service where committees made a direct contribution to a holding corporation, the land to be administered by the FS, was cited. \$24,000 is involved and several communities actually contributed about half of this amount. Two counties and several communities are involved.

Local committees collect many facts about their problems - surplus youth, where located, what could be done about it. There is not much technical guidance, but there could be more.

Box Elder is the unified county. Nearly all conditions of the State are involved in this county. Also desired to have some effect on action programs that would be significant over a larger area.

Present land use was mapped first in the communities and in many cases, corrected technicians' data. A recommended land use map was made as a second effort. There is much difference in the two maps. As a result, the Reclamation Service is making soil and other surveys leading toward getting the land into recommended use.

From one to three community meetings are necessary to get each of the above results. Considerable checking of facts is required by local people and technicians in connection with community meetings.

Mr. Walker gave a brief description of the coordinated work of the Joint LGC-BAE Committee and agencies. His function is principally to coordinate activities.

He used Grouse Creek in Box Elder County as an illustration of action. Grazing land (20,000 acres) is essential to farming of 60 farmers. The bank owns the land and must liquidate its holdings because the bank closed. The committee negotiated with the bank. The County Committee recommended purchase and was supported by the State Committee. FSA was approached and entered into an agreement with the bank, took an option, and appraised the land. A corporation was organized to own the land. FSA is to loan the money to a local cooperative association. A survey was made through Land Economics and Dr. Thomas' Department of the College to help guide FSA and future use of the area. The Division of Grazing is part of the plan because of intermixed public domain. The Church Welfare Agricultural Advisory Committee is also a party to arrangements. They offered to make the down payment on the option in order to hold the land for appraisal by the FSA and other preliminaries. Reservoirs are required for water and the Church will finance this with their engineer supervising. It has been approved by the State Engineer.

Other action - competition between two committees concerning water.

Uintah Basin - Indian land and water use. Local committees and county committees, also Division of Grazing were brought in. Years of study on cooperative basis. Indians have the best water rights, but whites have better land. There are possibilities for adjustment.

The Joint LGC-BAE Committee called a two-day interagency meeting to arrive at an understanding of interagency relations which was successful as a beginning.

Afternoon, August 8

Mr. Thomas of Utah discussed the relative importance of contributions by farmers and technicians. In Utah there has been in the past a great deal of unrelated work by technicians. In later years there has come a recognition of the need for coordination of effort. There has been developed the area approach by group study. This has given much better results than individual research projects. Studies have included soil surveys, range surveys, economic surveys, and water surveys in four areas. Most studies have been carried on in cooperation with the local people. Have practiced release of factual data at earliest possible time consistent with good work. If research is well done farmers can make good use of it.

Decisions should be made by the people who pay the bill - local farmers and taxpayers. They can make better decisions if they have good factual data.

Working with study groups tends to speed up release of research material without serious weaknesses in the reports.

Joint studies have been of great assistance in organizing the research program for effective use.

Dr. Allin brought up other types of research, of technical assistance to planning groups.

Mr. Thomas thinks it is o.k. for the Experiment Station to assist, particularly in the western States where personnel is limited.

Mr. Willard asked about the LGC-BAE Committee and its value in dispatching work of this kind.

Mr. Thomas approves this method. Both discussed interaction of technicians and farmer planners in attacking problems and the necessity of both.

Mr. Doten brought up the question of the place of research. He stated the danger of short-time research.

Mr. Wheatley closed the Utah part of the program by discussing the work of technicians in collecting timely information for planning groups. Farmer groups will not function without some of this type of work.

Mr. Ralston requested Mr. Wheatley to describe the method of preparing maps used in Box Elder County. They are prepared by student draftsmen, traced on cloth, and printed on Ozalid paper.

Mr. Gilman discussed the great number of jobs which have developed in connection with the land use planning work, organization and subject matter.

Mr. Willard: Is it desirable to set up a small committee to watch developments of the work shop and check on whether questions raised have been answered satisfactorily and report near the end of the conference?

This was approved by the group and the committee was selected consisting of Mr. Buckman as chairman, Mr. Black, and Mr. Easson.

Mr. Fitzgerald: The duties of the people working in this process are based upon the jobs actually developed in the field. He passed out an organization chart to start a general discussion. He brought up the triple nature of Extension, Experiment Station, and the BAE.

The importance of the Joint Committee is growing. Mr. Wheatley says this varies with the attitude of the State Directors.

Dr. Allin: The chart illustrates the flow of work. The value of the committee depends also upon the type of men detailed to it.

A release on duties of the LGC-BAE Committee was passed out.

Mr. Scott: Suppose the flow of work stopped at the State office level?

Dr. Allin: The Chairman of the State Committee or the BAE Representative might expedite the flow. If not handled, it then would be passed up to the Inter-Bureau Coordinating Committee. Job of the Joint Committee to watch the flow of work.

Mr. Ralston asked for a specific case of routing of flow of work. Where does a problem of a stymied AAA allotment go from the Joint Committee?

Dr. Allin: To the State Committee. If the State Committee cannot work this out with the State AAA, then it goes to the Inter-Bureau Coordinating Committee and the Program Board through Extension channels.

Mr. Ralston: Suppose the answer is no?

Dr. Allin: The answer should be - why no - giving reasons.

Mr. Fitzgerald: The hope is that the process of land use planning will eliminate most of the questions to which the answer is no.

Mr. Willard: The problem should circulate between the planning and administrative agencies. If it is not settled at the county level, it may successively go through the State level, Inter-Bureau level, and to the Program Board.

Mr. Barr asked regarding the routing of recommendations for action by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. Willard stated the procedure accepted is for the request to go to the State Director of Extension and thence to the Coordinating Committee and to the Liaison Board.

Mr. Fitzgerald: It may be settled unofficially by interdepartmental representatives at various levels. Should by all means be taken up first with the local representative.

Dr. Allin stated the need for an Executive Committee at the State level to handle problems with the Department of Interior.

Mr. Fitzgerald took up the discussion on who should complete the minutes of Joint Committee meetings. Mr. Doten thought Directors should get them and read them.

Mr. Tolley asked if the Joint Committee should not point up loose recommendations of county committees, and Mr. Wheatley said yes.

Mr. Fitzgerald: Agenda for State Committee meetings should be sent to members in advance of the meeting.

Dr. Allin: State meetings can be very laborious unless some sifting of material to eliminate trivial and local items and confine work to worthwhile policy is done.

There was a general discussion of item 13.

Mr. Doten approved item No. 14.

Mr. Walker: How much of item 20 must clear Washington? No answer.

Mr. Fitzgerald. Are there any other functions than those listed?

Mr. Baker: In Arizona we give special service in unified counties in meetings.

Mr. Fitzgerald: The State Land Use Planning Committee is considered the weakest link in the process at present. He handed out suggestions for study overnight.

Morning, August 9

Functions of the State Land Use Committee

Mr. Fitzgerald led the discussion. The question was raised regarding the extent of guidance the State Committee can give to the general planning program of the State. The consensus of opinion was that only matters of State-wide concern should be considered by the State Committee; problems of purely local concern should be handled by the County Committees.

The State Land Use Committee might build a State-wide unified program on such problems as the handling of tax-delinquent lands, water development, etc.

Mr. Tolley suggested that the State Land Use Committee might properly consider questions concerning the management of State-owned land, water and drainage problems, etc.; also problems of readjustment in agriculture arising out of war implications such as loss of foreign markets, barter trade, and various possibilities depending on which way the war terminates; also problems of food, health, malnutrition, food distribution, etc.

The question regarding the role of the State Committee in handling controversial questions between counties was raised. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the State Committee could serve as a moderator or in a conciliatory way through impartial consideration based upon factual studies.

Mr. Gilman illustrated by assembly line drawings how different types of problems and agricultural policy might come up for consideration by the State Committee.

Research Work and Land Use Planning - panel

Mr. Tolley: How can research technicians and planning agencies get together?

What is the difference between fundamental research and service research?

Timeliness of research and so-called applied research are important in land use planning.

Researchers have a very important function in making available factual data to planning agencies and to service county planning; also, to make available, when needed, and in such shape as to be understandable and useful to county committees.

Mr. Clawson: County planning is a challenge to research agencies to meet their requests. It is also an opportunity to sell research needs to those who will ultimately benefit from them. Research should concern itself only with vital problems and in important and representative parts of the State. Also, possibilities of adaptation of one piece of research in one region to other similar regions should be considered.

Research technicians might be used in an advisory capacity. He distinguished between wind-shield surveys and an extended long-time research study of a fundamental nature. Short-time service research is often appropriate. About one-fourth of time has been tentatively set up for short-time research services. Requests should come largely through the Joint Committee. He believes research work needs to become more streamlined and flexible in order to better serve the new demands of land use planning, and, incidentally, research programs will profit therefrom.

Director Doten: I am not just sure how Experiment Station research can be streamlined. The land use planning situation is not greatly new. We will still have to use all available information and timeliness is the same as heretofore. Timeliness is very important in emergency situations. He illustrated by a bacteriology research problem in Nevada. It could not have been speeded up more than it was. The processes by which answers to research problems are found are necessarily slow. How can researchers drive faster for answers to problems and still act as advisors to county planning committees?

Mr. Barss: There is much information available in Experiment Stations which is not known nor available to county committees that might be prepared and

made useful to the land use planning program. He explained the function of the Experiment Station representative on State and local committees to determine what data are needed and what is available to bear on problems that arise. The Experiment Station representative can also take back to research departments requests for new studies, new problems for research, etc.

It is desirable to have some other agencies such as land use planning committees giving consideration to the relative merit of numerous requests for research work. Better than "giving help to those who cry the loudest" for research through pressure groups.

Land use planning will better focus research results on important problems in the State and will help to get more action following research findings. It is a good channel to make research results more effective and serviceable.

Mr. Barss also explained the limitations of the Federal Experiment Station research funds such as Adams funds. No funds are assigned by law for service or advisory work.

General discussion

Dr. Allin: Does the Experiment Station representative represent the Department of Agricultural Economics, or does he represent the entire Experiment Station staff?

Mr. Doten: He represents the entire Station as well as the Agricultural Economics Department.

Mr. Clawson suggested the Experiment Station Representative should also carry research needs and requests to USDA agencies as well as to various departments in the State Experiment Station.

Mr. Barss gave the following definition of research: The gathering of new and necessary facts that will apply in the analysis of the problem in hand; and that will develop underlying principles bearing on its solution.

Mr. Wahlberg asked how research help could be secured in solving the human carrying capacity of Orange County. The average farm is now 10 acres. The County Committee recommends 30 acres. What is the answer?

Considerable discussion followed on limitations of research personnel and research funds and available material on the questions raised. Some technicians are available, however.

Mr. Cronin discussed the work of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Welfare in helping to delineate local communities as an aid in state and local planning.

Dr. Thomas suggested that research workers should carry research far enough to report results of their research to local people when they have finished

their investigations, perhaps before a bulletin is published. They should report to the county planning committee in person and the county agent and local people affected.

(Director Doten told a story about "Just chums.")

The question was asked whether home economics research had a place in land use planning?

Dr. Allin answered that as land use planning develops there will be need for home agents in counties and no doubt problems will then develop that will call for home economics research. Women's work and home economics are just as much a part of land use planning as the men's work. Homes and families are the focal point of land use planning.

Afternoon, August 9

Mr. Willard: The subject is consideration of techniques and procedures of the planning process. (See diagram on following page which was on the blackboard.) Definitions are bothersome for they may differ from place to place. It is a question of preparatory, intensive, and unified counties - why do we catalog them as such - is it desirable?

Preparatory: (see chart)

Intensified: Develop problems, recommendations, land use mapping.

Unified: Meat of job. When people get to thinking together.

He returned to preparatory for a second concept - that something can be done about other matters while passing through the study and discussion stages. In the unified stage perhaps there may be revision of judgments previously reached. Is it worth while to pass through three stages - writing reports, etc.?

Dr. Allin: Preparatory, intensive, and unified are just terms. We probably never get through.

Mr. Wheatley: The diagram is about my concept of development.

Mr. Willard: When is intensive work finished? At the end of Work Outline No. 1? There is to be no Work Outline No. 2.

Mr. Buckman: Progress reports are worrisome.

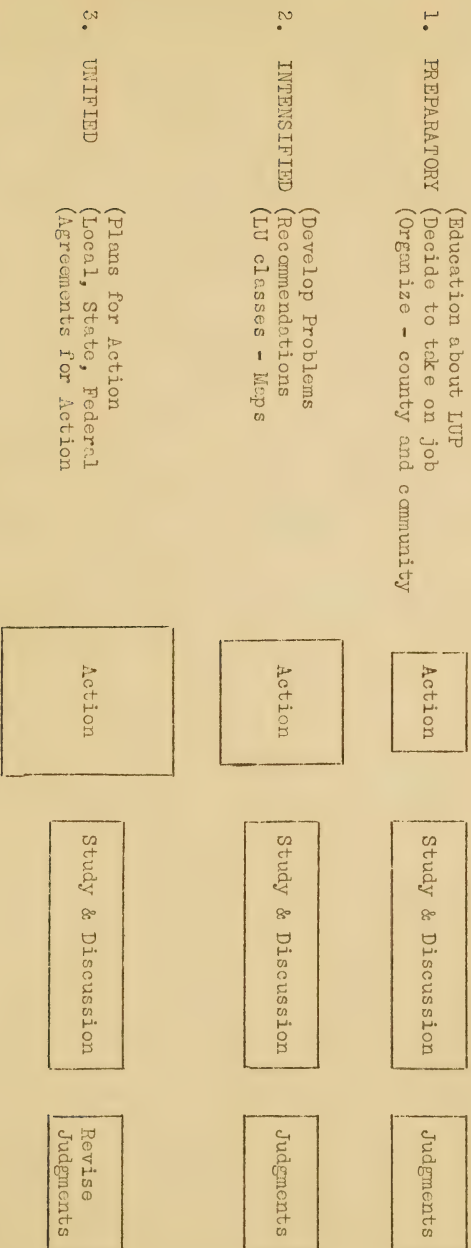
Dr. Allin: There is a distinction between progress reports and subject matter reports. Don't worry about the latter.

Mr. Willard: Because the agreements say one more unified county will be worked on does not mean that work will cease in the first unified county.

Dr. Allin: The goal is to get action in counties at such times as possible.

Blackboard Diagram - Basis for Discussion
of Techniques and Procedures

- 20 -



Mr. Thomas: The responsibility rests on the LGC-RAE Committee for doing something when a county is designated as a unified county.

Dr. Allin: Who designates the unified county?

Mr. Walker: People ask for it.

Mr. Willard: Much action is taking place in preparatory and intensive counties.

The stage has been reached in Washington where unified counties will get special consideration. Now has the term unified county served its purpose?

Mr. Gilman: Should we say counties in which unified action is under way?

Mr. Willard: Or should we say "action underway?"

Mr. Gilman: Should be based on study and well-formed judgment.

Mr. Venstrom: When "unified" is used, the leaders are on the spot to get something done. The same holds true where recommendations are made on clear-cut problems whether "unified" is used or not.

Dr. Allin: Terms are simply relative. Results in the first or second category may be more significant than in the unified. If terms are a handicap in achieving goals, let's get rid of them.

Mr. Wheatley: There has been some sentiment among some agencies that they won't cooperate unless the county is "unified."

Dr. Allin: That's one of the problems. AAA said they wouldn't handle more than 12 special county programs. So far as local, State, and some Federal agencies, there should be no difference. Administrative difficulties may prohibit entry before.

Mr. Willard pointed out the difference between "county" and "area." There is no reason why county lines should be adhered to.

Dr. Allin: The county agent is the representative of the Extension Service.

Mr. Mason: Perhaps "job" approach would also be capable of unified action.

Mr. Willard: Let's get down to the community. How do you delimit the bounds? Mass meetings? Who is "spark plug"? County Agent? Local leader? Are local leaders developed?

Mr. Scott: There are natural communities with leaders already developed.

Mr. Willard: Probably true, but in some instances they are having to go back and start over. What are criteria?

Dr. Allin: There can be different community make-ups in different areas.

Mr. Willard: Who is the "spark plug?"

Mr. Cline: The project leader, the county agent.

Mr. Willard: In one State two men invariably traveled together. The project leader and the BAE Representative. Why should both go together?

Mr. Scott: Pick the man best suited - BAE, Extension, Experiment Station, or what not. The LGC-BAE Committee should be able to determine best job.

Mr. Wheatley: The attitude of the county agent makes it go or not go. Oftentimes the home agent is the spark plug. In small counties community committees are not needed. Perhaps members of the county committee will organize community committees.

Mr. Buckman: Competition of other meetings sometimes slows up land use planning progress. The same applies to individuals where competition for services makes too great a burden on leaders.

Mr. Willard: Can meetings be combined?

Mr. Buckman: Communities with regular organization meetings limited. In other areas something else has to be devised.

Mr. Willard: When you get into meetings what is discussed?

Mr. Walker: Problems.

Mr. Baker: Community problems and relation of planning to problems.

Dr. Allin: Do you take anything in the way of materials?

Mr. Baker: Not at first.

Mr. Wahlberg: We take materials, and we get the judgment of the Farm Bureau, etc. as to individuals for committee. We take maps and ask people to delineate areas.

Dr. Allin: In Arizona there are two methods of selecting committees. Which is best?

Mr. Baker: Elective.

Mr. Barr: I think the better plan is the one that brings the most effective results. We haven't gone far enough to decide.

Mr. Willard: Does anyone think they can say, "This is the best way"?

Mr. Buckman: We can get results if we can choose our own methods. Difficult under the elective system to get the best men.

Mr. Willard: There is no law laid down.

Mr. Fitzgerald: There is a problem in selection. In Washington we lean toward election provided we get proper committeemen. In an instance a zoning proposal was suggested. County commissioners were listening to arguments for and against. The chairman of the county land use planning committee made a strong statement. His authority was challenged by an opponent of the proposal. He was challenged on the basis of authority and lost face because the county agent had appointed him. Had the elective system been used, more weight would have enhanced.

Mr. Wheatley: Where there is not a sufficient turnout for election, the local executive committee is used to enlarge county committee.

Mr. Fitzgerald: The problem of getting participation is yours. Maryland is using a mail ballot. This might help. Before the USDA Program Board the stigma is implied that lack of election makes recommendations rather invalid.

Mr. Buckman: Read the first paragraph of the Mt. Weather Agreement which tells us there is no "set-up."

Dr. Allin: This is left to each State. We are now just trying to find out what experience indicates. In Washington we sort of feel that some sacrifice is warranted to give weight of "democratic process."

Mr. Thomas: We need "selective election."

Mr. Willard: Does the local leader utilize women, home leaders, etc.? Much may come from such participation. Where is the responsibility - in the county agent, or in the local committee? If properly presented, the "push" comes from local people.

Mr. Buckman: If problems are of sufficient interest, people will carry it.

Mr. Willard agreed with this and further pointed out Mr. Baker's statement to that effect.

Mr. Scott: Someone has to work with communities for some time.

Mr. Wheatley: I think there has to be leadership for some time.

Mr. Scott: It seems to me the committeemen are the people that are gaining. We haven't said anything about rotation. It puzzles us how to get new people on so they may benefit.

Mr. Willard: Let's have some discussion on that point.

Mr. Venstrom: I wonder if "community" as used by Mr. Cronin didn't mean neighborhood? It seems to me there is lack of general understanding.

Mr. Buckman: Community is a legal description used in connection with the setting up of the Farm Bureau.

Mr. Venstrom: I'm wondering what "community" in a sociological sense means?

Mr. Willard: Can't a community be made up of four or five neighborhoods?

Dr. Allin: Mr. Cronin thought the most effective breakdown below the county was the community which may be made up of neighborhoods.

Mrs. Buol: Neighborhood groups produced the best results. They also picked good representatives and will continue the work by themselves.

Mr. Thomas: Whether farm people progress without outside prodding depends on problem interest.

Mr. Willard: Let's revert to the question of membership and rotation. In every State the agreement provides that consideration will be given to this matter. Is the problem of rotation worthy of consideration? Sooner or later farmers are going to think of this.

Mr. Scott: The State Committee gets appointment from Washington. Rotation is a good thing.

Mr. Fitzgerald: The appointment from Washington is merely a device to repay expenses. Is there some other implication felt in the field?

Mr. Scott: There seems to be.

Mr. Willard: Is there any requirement that State Committee members be members of the Farm Bureau?

Mr. Scott: No.

Mr. Willard: Mr. Pickrell, do you think they'll stay on for years?

Mr. Pickrell: I don't think so.

Mr. Walker: Isn't there some advantage in having continuity?

Mr. Venstrom: Continuity is needed but can be had by having partial replacement.

Mr. Wheatley: We should bring in more, but we haven't found how to keep the valuable ones and bring in new ones.

Mr. Gilman: It seems to me the use of sub-committees, either permanent or temporary, may broaden the field of service on a committee basis.

Mr. Willard: You feel that others than committeemen can serve on those sub-committees?

Mr. Gilman: Yes.

Mr. Wheatley: We've been thinking of that or honorary members.

Dr. Allin: In Iowa they wanted more farmers than BAE could pay for. Three-year rotation was suggested but postponed for a year.

Mr. Willard: One of the problems is how to get action agencies into the picture on a particular problem. Perhaps we should have some sort of commitment to meet the situation. In some States representatives of action agencies get together separately. In others, agency representatives sit through all deliberations. What does the agency head in the State, Region, and Washington require in the way of information to reach agreement, and what is needed in the way of agreement?

Dr. Allin: You raised a whole bunch of questions.

Mr. Willard: What do you do to tie up action agencies on a proposal?

Mr. Pickrell: The local representative should be in the picture at the local level, State level, etc.

Dr. Allin: Do you think a written statement desirable?

Mr. Pickrell: That has to come.

Mr. Buckman: Who does the passing (to move agreements along)?

Mr. Willard: There are two channels - administrative agency channel and through the planning channel.

Mr. Buckman: Who does the planning channel?

Mr. Willard: To State Committee, by Committee Chairman to Washington. Same through agency channel - through administrative officials.

Dr. Allin: Local representatives of agencies should refer the proposal to their superiors.

Mr. Buckman: Who does it?

Mr. Black: The county agent should as secretary of the county committee. He should transmit them to the project leader.

Dr. Allin: The Chairman of the State Committee sends the proposal to the Extension Service, and the State BAE Representative to BAE in Washington. There is a matter of timing. Should the county committee be permitted to transmit proposals prior to action by the State Committee? The answer is yes, if sufficiently urgent.

Mr. Buckman: Can the executive committee fill the gap between State Committee meetings?

Dr. Allin: The executive committee might advise, but has no administrative control. A county committee is a whole in itself and can act independently of the State Committee on local problems.

Who should put proposals for action in shape so action on them can be taken?

Mr. Buckman: A technical committee composed of representatives of the agencies involved. (In consultation with the committee and the aid of the Joint Committee.)

Mr. Gilman: Recommendations should be accompanied by sufficient descriptive material to support and clarify recommendations.

Dr. Allin: Anyone, BAE, Extension Service, can take steps to get proposals jarred loose.

Who is to decide between conflicting recommendations?

Dr. Allin: That's a job of harmonizing. Probably the State Committee. That doesn't mean that things are to stand still - but rescinding action can be taken.

Mr. Willard: An executive committee might act between State Committee meetings.

Dr. Allin: Only in an advisory capacity.

Mr. Wheatley: Who eliminates the "crackpot" ideas?

Mr. Willard: Down in the county committee.

Mr. Wheatley: Perhaps the LGC-BAE Committee or the Director might, but down in the county is where they should be controlled.

Dr. Allin: Maybe some of the crackpot ideas should get up.

Mr. Scott: Should the LGC-BAE Committee act as the sifter?

Dr. Allin: The LGC-BAE Committee should summarize the report for the State Committee. That should sift some ideas or focus attention.

Mr. Gilman: Compromise may be a valuable tool.

Mr. Wheatley: That is an important function.

Dr. Allin: Some people seem to have the idea this program is pure and undefiled farmer opinion. That is not right. The knowledge and experience of technicians and administrators should be used together with farmer knowledge.

Mr. Crocheron: That is no difficulty. The actuality is that farmers and agencies are both anxious for the other's viewpoint.

Mr. Willard: Is it supposed that there must be a whole bundle of recommendations or complete reports? Or may they come up one at a time?

Dr. Allin: Are you asking how many kinds of action are needed before we are unified?

Mr. Walker: One problem, if everyone is working on it, may comprise a unified program.

Half-a-Dozen: That is right.

Mr. Willard: I take it there is no question that agency representation is desirable?

Mr. Wheatley: There is a question of the number of agency representatives. Farmers can be intimidated.

Mr. Willard: What's the answer?

Mr. Wheatley: Leave some technical help home. Have the county agent drum up more interest.

Mr. Mason: There is a point where interest slows down. That's when discussions are of general interest and personal interests are not particularly involved.

Mr. Willard: The answer in one county was accomplishment.

Mr. Wheatley: It has been suggested that the agencies be represented on the State Committee, and be invited to county meetings when subjects of particular interest are on the agenda.

Mr. Crocheron: Our experience seems to point to farmer interest when live topics are discussed and there is something accomplished. The vitality is maintained by bringing in agencies which may have a bearing on these problems.

Mr. Willard: Does the responsibility rest on the leaders?

Mr. Crocheron: Absolutely, but if people believe that making a report is the end, land use planning is done.

Dr. Allin: Do people realize the report and mapping are necessary?

Mr. Crocheron: Yes, but it is accepted as a tool for further action.

Dr. Allin: That is an important aspect of the procedure.

Mr. Crocheron: Personal pride in mapping is shown throughout the State. The maps are a good device, but we had to be sure that the people didn't think the map was the end.

Mr. Willard: What part of developing maps, reports, etc. do county agents, specialists, etc. take?

Mr. Wheatley: At what time should the results of technical studies be presented?

Mr. Walker elaborated on the extent of the study of the Uintah Basin - maps of economic land and water use.

Mr. Walker: The question arises as to whether it is more desirable for people to map or to present data already gathered and ask people to use them in the preparation of recommended use.

Mr. Willard: It comes back to joint consideration vs. separate consideration.

Mr. Scott: Community consideration is devoid of technical aid. Why? County consideration has technical aid.

Mr. Willard: We've experienced farm people on the community level asking for technical help.

Dr. Allin: It seems to be a method of approach. Facts should be made available so that judgment can be made by farmer committees.

Mr. Willard: One of the ways of securing best judgment is through the map-making device, using such technical materials as are available.

Dr. Allin: Are any of these States holding "hired-hand" meetings?

Several: Sure.

Mr. Crocheron: The first meetings were office meetings, the second, field meetings.

Dr. Allin: I was thinking of land use planning agency meetings.

Mr. Willard: Local agency meetings are being held regularly in one county as a way of facilitating agency assistance to land use planning.

Mr. Cline: Is it good ethics for an agency to suggest a program?

Dr. Allin: Yes, but not as a propagandist; as an effort to enlighten as to possibilities.

Mr. Willard: There should be a national farm program as distinguished from individual agency programs.

Dr. Allin: That's what land use planning is all about; to try to fit the parts together.

Mr. Willard: M.L., do you feel the urge to make a speech?

Mr. Wilson: I don't feel the urge. I remember our meeting here a year ago when we ended the traveling conference. I woke up in the Durant Hotel

with a sore shoulder, etc. etc.

The dislocations following World War II will be immeasurably more severe than those following World War I. Land use planning can help make the adjustments locally, State, and nationally. What we've done to date in land use planning is just practice. There is great promise, but it takes statesmanship, work, and intelligence.

Morning, August 10

Understanding and use of Materials Developed through Land Use Planning by Agencies, Local Leaders, and Farmers.

Mr. Gilman presided and the discussion was lead by Dr. Allin.

Only 25 to 100 are actually participating and using results in most counties. What should be done to reach more? Should it be done through Extension? Land use planning has changed orientation of Extension approach.

Mr. Wheatley: It is now done through county and community organization; sometimes large mass meetings with the Director of Extension with some times 500 or more attending.

Development of local leadership in community and neighborhood is being done in a few instances in Utah.

Mr. Willard developed the idea of a training school for groups of leaders from communities so that they could go back to their communities and go along by themselves. Mr. Chapman of the BAE in Washington might help.

Considerable discussion followed about propaganda vs. education; also other types of material that might be used.

Mr. Buckman developed the idea of competition of different agencies for attention of farmers.

Mrs. Buol indicated the effective character of local leadership among women, particularly with respect to land use planning.

The idea of a community round-table was presented.

Mr. Black: The crux of participation comes when we try to translate recommendations into action; action will not be successful without farmer understanding.

Dr. Allin discussed Culpepper County, Virginia, and the effort of consolidating local agencies in a county. They developed a program to get a building to house all agencies together. With agencies, county commissioners and others participating, this was actually accomplished. This has been done previously in some other counties through the assistance of the WPA and other means. This is one device to help get agencies to participate in the use of land use planning materials through close agency association.

It was suggested that in the State, interagency discussions may be conducted.

Mr. Ralston: Regional activities with agencies should be conducted through the BAE to get an understanding with them.

Mr. Willard: Interagency meetings are being held and materials being prepared to go to field personnel, indicating briefly functions of agencies with maps showing local jurisdictional areas and names of local personnel.

Mr. Brandeberry offered materials and services in supplying needs of land use planning.

What materials are available from the agencies?

Facts are not conclusions. Present the facts when called for and farmers and technicians together arrive at conclusions as to what to do about the problems.

Mr. Tolley: Keen interest continues as on the first day. He discussed the meeting of BAE and FCA held the previous night. Keen interest there. Mr. Ellis of FCA indicated how many difficulties of the past could have been avoided if we had had land use planning earlier. Land use planning is a tremendous job. How are we going to lick it? Here's the unified county job. I have attended meetings in many of these. We have just got started. What can Federal agencies, State agencies, Universities, and all the rest do? We ought to have this in every county and every State.

This is a process - don't make this an excuse for letting things drag. Get action actually under way.

The State Committees in these States are like an airplane - turning and blowing one engine and then the other - takes a mile and a half to get off the ground. These four States have not got off the ground yet.

The national defense and the farm programs are closely related. What about the props that are under various commodities - they are likely to break. It is a problem of adjustment.

The BAE gets the tough jobs - can it find the answers?

Such problems as fruit, possible pulling of trees - what are alternatives? Tenancy - big farms and small farms, migrant laborers?

"Land use planning is a whale of a job." "We have accepted it - now, can we do it? We have made a lot of progress in a year. The way to get through is for you fellows to dig in and help."

"Land use planning is the best device that has been invented to help farmers in solving their problems."

Director Burgess of Arizona was called on. He is very much interested and believes land use planning should become a big factor in each State and the U.S. Agencies should get together much more closely. They are not close enough now. We should not hide our facts under a bushel. We have a large and intelligent group of farmers on the county committees. This is where the work is done. Technicians should get the facts - not the conclusions - joint discussion of farmers and technicians. We need a plan of work - methods of approach in each State.

Leadership Training

Mimeographed material was distributed.

Mr. Wheatley reported for the committee. He briefly discussed training for paid personnel. Described a two-weeks' training school annually held at Logan attended by 100 leaders from over the State. Most valuable single device in doing this job. Plan district schools for 2-3 days to reach more people.

Problems - get folks on the campus to understand and participate.

Mr. Barr: The suggestions omit a plan for training paid personnel. Would like an (omnipotent) individual to conduct school for technicians.

Mr. Wahlberg: If this is a long-time job, we need this training. He definitely favors work shop.

Short courses and college courses are desirable.

Mr. Mumford of Oregon is teaching a course in land use planning now.

Considerable discussion of a State work shop followed.

Reports - Annual, Progress, Intensive, Unified

Reports and minutes of community and county committees, etc. as a basis for the above possible types of reports.

What are the uses of reports - does the personnel understand the uses to which different reports are put - are they worth while? How do we inform other agencies of the activities - through the medium of reports or otherwise?

Should a committee from the field and Washington develop kind and content of reports?

Mr. Wheatley suggested that consideration might be given to the problem of reports in October when many field representatives or college people are in Washington for Outlook conference. Perhaps have BAE and Experiment Station representatives attend. Some "warm" discussion about reports followed.

Four questions were raised by Mr. Buckman's committee which had been answered in part. The conference was asked if they wished to come back for Saturday afternoon, and the answer was "no!"

Mr. Gilman adjourned the conference.

